

HARDING SCRAPS LEAGUE OF NATIONS; DOESN'T ABANDON VERSAILLES TREATY

To-Night's Weather—FAIR, WARMER.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR, WARMER.

HARDING'S MESSAGE IN FULL

The



World.

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PRICE THREE CENTS

MINERS REJECT PEACE OFFER; RAILWAY MEN AND TRANSPORT WORKERS TO REMAIN ON JOBS

Proposals Made by Lloyd George Discussed in Conferences All Day Long.

ONE BIG CONCESSION.

Government Willing to Advance Money to Tide Over Men After Wage Cut.

LONDON, April 12 (By the Associated Press).—The representatives of the striking miners wrote to the Government this evening refusing to accept the proposals that had been made by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, for the settlement of their dispute with the owners.

The railwaymen and the transport workers, members, with the miners, of the triple Alliance, will continue at work, despite the strike order which had been issued for to-night.

They were instructed this evening by their organization to keep on with their labors, pending further instructions.

Beginning in the morning the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was meeting members of his Cabinet or the individual disputants until 6 o'clock this evening, when the striking miners and the mine owners finally came together with the Government for the discussion which might mean industrial life or death to the nation. This conference adjourned at 6 o'clock and the miners went into private conference to consider the proposals made to them.

After the joint conference this Government statement was issued: "The conference, which had before it proposals from the Government, adjourned, the miners intimating they would communicate in writing with the Government."

The Government submitted eight proposals to the conference. They were accompanied by a declaration that the miners' demands for a national pool of profits might prove practicable, but that the miners' other main demand, a national settlement of the wage question, was impracticable. The proposals concluded:

"If and when an arrangement has been arrived at between the owners and the miners as to the rate of wages to be paid in the industry, fixed upon an economic basis, the Government will be willing to give assistance either by a loan or otherwise, during a short period, in order to mitigate the rapid reduction in wages in the districts most severely affected."

The fact that both the miners and mine owners were inclined to stand solidly by their guns rendered the task of Mr. Lloyd George most difficult, but, while the public realized the gravity of the situation, hope of an agreement still prevailed.

That the Government was taking no chances of being caught unprepared by a strike was plainly evident, and preparations for handling the situation were being made apace. Motorcycles, dispatch riders were scouring the country and thither by dozens from the Government offices throughout the day. Motor trucks were bringing in loads of mattresses to enable sufficient employees to sleep at headquarters. Meantime, throughout the country troops and civilian reserves were continuing to mobilize.

Johnson May Get Cukor's Job. Joseph J. Johnson Jr. is being talked of to-day as the successor to the \$4,000 job of Morris Cukor, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who resigned yesterday. Johnson, former Fire Commissioner, had just sent to Gov. Miller his resignation as head of the State Boxing Commission.

PLAYING EVEN BETTER GOLF AT 61, SAYS WEEKS

Secretary of War, Celebrating Birthday, Agrees Old Men Are the Best.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (United News).—Secretary of War Weeks, now starting on his sixty-second year, is inclined to agree with those experts on mental vitality who say a man really just begins to "get good" after rounding sixty.

From behind two valets bursting with gift roses Mr. Weeks admitted yesterday that his sixty-first birthday found him feeling great, and that even his golf game was better than when he was sixty.

"I'm still not as good as the President, however," he admitted.

BANDITS GAG CLERK, WAIT ON TRADE AND GET \$404 IN CASH

Suspicious Customer Unable to Prevent United Cigar Store Robbery.

A suppressed police report which came to light to-day tells of the robbery, by three hold-up men, of the cash register of a United Cigar store at No. 544 Columbus Avenue, corner of 86th Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The loot amounted to \$404.29.

The hold-up men entered the store, seized James Horton, the clerk, and hustled him to a back room. Two of the bandits then bound and gagged Horton while the third, discarding his hat, waited on customers. Because of the interruptions caused by customers it took the robber ten minutes to transfer the money in the cash register to his pockets.

One of the customers heard a noise in the back room and after leaving the store looked through the door and saw the man behind the counter looking the register. He went for a policeman and found one, but when they returned to the store the hold-up men had departed and Horton was found helpless in the back room.

GOVERNOR IN CITY; CONFERS ON TRANSIT

Has Not Yet Made Up His Mind on P. S. and Transit Commissioners.

Gov. Miller received a number of visitors this morning at the Hotel St. Regis, and it was said that there was a conference on transit questions. Among the callers were: Louis S. Levy of the law firm of Stanfield & Levy; Leroy T. Harkness, former assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, and Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer.

William A. Prendergast, former City Comptroller, also visited the Governor, but did not take part in the conference. The Governor refused to say whether he would make up his mind to-night on nominations for the up-State Public Service Commissioners and the three traction Commissioners for New York. The names will be given to the Senate before its adjournment on Saturday.

In reply to a question about the investigation of the New York City Administration the Governor said: "You newspaper men know as much about that as I do."

DECLARES STOKES SIGNALLED WITNESS WHO WAS ON STAND

Martin W. Littleton in Fury Protests to Judge Finch at Divorce Trial.

"LIAR IF HE DENIES IT."

"Intemperate," Says Judge to Counsel and the Gavel Ends the Storm.

Martin W. Littleton, attorney for Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes in the divorce action against her now being tried in the Supreme Court, to-day arose in a tempest of indignation and denounced W. E. D. Stokes for signalling to a witness on the stand, Mrs. Genevieve de Anguinos.

"Your Honor," he cried, "I object to this man, the plaintiff in this case, waving his hand to direct this witness!" Mr. Littleton's shaking finger pointed out Mr. Stokes, who was sitting behind his attorneys at the counsel table.

"He won't deny that he was doing this. It is true that he was doing it and he's an infamous liar if he denies it!"

Mr. Smyth, one of Stokes's attorneys, was on his feet in protest but Mr. Littleton was not to be checked. "It is a shame that such things should occur in a court of justice!"

Justice Finch quieted the outburst with a loud bang of his gavel.

"Your remarks are not temperate, Mr. Littleton," he said. "They were not intended to be," was the reply, and this closed the incident. Mr. Littleton took no part in it after Mr. Stokes's charge.

The witness over whom the heated interlude occurred, Mrs. De Anguinos, was at one time a tenant at No. 33 East 35th Street, where Edgar T. Wallace, a co-respondent in the case, had an apartment. Mrs. De Anguinos was one of the principal witnesses who testified previously to alleged intimacy between Mrs. Stokes and Wallace. She had testified to seeing them together in Wallace's apartment.

Mr. Wise, counsel to Wallace, subjected her to an irritating cross examination, which frequently provoked her to retorts which necessitated the intervention of the court. The declared intention of Mr. Wise was to attack the credibility of the witness and he spared her nothing in questioning her as to her homes and mode of living in the last eight or nine years.

Among the places at which the witness (Continued on Fifth Page.)

GRIMES SIGNS UP WITH BROOKLYNS

Holdout Pitcher Comes to Terms and Leaves for Boston to Join Dodgers.

Pitcher Burleigh A. Grimes of the Brooklyn National League Club signed a 1921 contract here to-day and immediately left for Boston, where the Brooklyn team opens the season to-morrow. Charles H. Bennett, President of the club, in making the announcement refused to state the terms of the contract, merely saying an amicable settlement of financial matters had been arranged.

Allen Ryan Sued By Los Angeles Bank.

Allen A. Ryan was served to-day with a summons in a suit brought by the National City Bank of Los Angeles. The action is brought against Ryan and Edward V. Anderson, Carl J. Schmidlapp and the Newmont Co. Mack Hyman, 61 Broadway, filed the paper. What the suit is over is not revealed.

PROLONGED CHEERS AS PRESIDENT READS HIS FIRST MESSAGE

Republicans Applaud Statement That U. S. Would Have No Part in League.

DEMOCRATS IN SILENCE.

Message Contained 6,500 Words and Was Fifty-Five Minutes in Delivery.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Harding's declaration in his first message to Congress to-day that the United States would have no part in the present League of Nations was received with a great demonstration.

Republican members of the Senate and House, who, with members of the Cabinet, crowded the House chamber to hear the President deliver his message in person, applauded vigorously. The demonstration quickly grew in cheering, the Republican members standing.

The galleries joined in the demonstration and it was some minutes before quiet was restored.

The Democratic members, many with stolid faces and folded arms, did not join in the demonstration. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, who led the long fight in the Senate in favor of the League, smiled broadly, however.

Frequent applause from the Republican side interrupted other portions of the President's statement on the League. Peace by Congressional resolution also met with demonstrations of approval, but there was no applause for the suggestion that the peace terms of the Treaty of Versailles be ratified with safe guarding reservations.

The President's address contained about 6,500 words and fifty-five minutes were required for its reading. His concluding statement regarding the peace and the League was delivered with solemn emphasis.

The audience rose and cheered as the President finished, tucked his nose glasses in his pocket, shook hands with Vice President Coolidge and Speaker Gillett and left the hall.

PLANS TO RAISE LEGISLATORS' PAY

Senate Passes Amendment Giving to Members \$3,000 Instead of \$1,500.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Senate to-day passed a constitutional amendment increasing the salary of Legislators from \$1,500 to \$3,000 yearly. The amendment now goes to the Assembly and if passed there will be submitted to the voters this fall for ratification.

The Upper House also adopted one of the constitutional amendments providing for the reduction of the number of State Departments to 21, and this also goes to the Assembly.

STEAMER FOUNDERS, 19 OF CREW MISSING

Bowie Line Boat Goes Down in Gulf of Mexico—Three Men Picked Up.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 12.—The Bowie Line steamer, Colonel Bowie, with twenty-two men on board, foundered in the Gulf of Mexico Monday night, according to wireless advice received to-day.

Three men were picked up by the British steamer Clary. Nineteen men are still missing.

BOWIE WINNERS

FIRST RACE Charming, two-year-old colt; four furlongs—Vindictive, 1:12 (Harris); \$1.30, \$2.20 and \$2.30. First. Radiant, 1:09 (Harris); \$2.80 and \$2.90. Second. Black Hawk, 1:01 (Allen); \$4.10. Third. Time 49.1-2. Wires, Blaud A. Pace, Kate Brummet, Feigned Zeal and so on.

CLEAR DISTINCTION DRAWN BETWEEN ENDING THE WAR AND THE MAKING OF PEACE

President Favors a "Declaratory Resolution" So That Trade and Business May Resume Their Normal Course.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

IN his message to Congress to-day President Harding draws a clear distinction between ending the war and making peace.

He desires to end the war as quickly as possible by a "declaratory resolution" so that trade and business may resume their normal course but, he adds, "it would be idle to declare for separate peace with the Central Powers," because the United States cannot ignore the involved "Old World relationships and the settlements already effected."

He declares unreservedly against the League of Nations, but believes the wiser course would be "the acceptance of our rights already provided" in the Treaty of Versailles, with such reservations and modifications as may be necessary to assure "our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments."

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE

REPEAL EXCESS PROFITS TAX, CUT RAIL RATES AND OPERATING COSTS; REVISE THE TARIFF

President in Message Says Private Monopolies to Prevent Merchant Marine Development Should Be Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The text of President Harding's message to Congress follows:

Members of the Congress—

You have been called into extraordinary session to give your consideration to national problems far too pressing to be long neglected.

We face our task of legislation and administration amid conditions as difficult as our Government ever contemplated.

Under our political system the people of the United States have charged the new Congress and the new Administration with the solution—the readjustment, reconstruction and restoration which must follow in the wake of war.

It may be regretted that we were so illly prepared for war's aftermath, so little made ready to return to the ways of peace, but we are not to be discouraged. Indeed, we must be the more firmly resolved to undertake our work with high hope, and invite every factor in our citizenship to join in the effort to find our normal, onward way again.

The American people have appraised the situation, and with that tolerance and patience which go with understanding they will give to us the influence of deliberate public opinion which ultimately becomes the edict of any popular government. They are measuring some of the stern necessities and will join in the give and take which is so essential to firm re-establishment.

First in mind must be the solution of our problems at home, even though some phases of them are inseparably linked with our foreign relations. The surest procedure in every government is to put its own house in order.

I know of no more pressing problem at home than to restrict our national expenditures within the limits of our national income, and at the same time measurably lift the burdens of war taxation from the shoulders of the American people.

One cannot be unmindful that economy in a much-employed cry, most frequently stressed in pre-election appeals, but it is ours to make it an outstanding and ever-impelling purpose in both legislation and administration. The unrestrained tendencies to heedless expenditure and the attending growth of public indebtedness, extending from Federal authority to that of State and municipality, and including the smallest political subdivision, constitute the most dangerous phase of government to-day. The Nation cannot restrain except in its own activities, but it can exemplify in a wholesome reversal.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT IS FOR TREATY BUT WOULD KEEP IT APART FROM LEAGUE OF NATIONS

If Suggestion Is Carried Out America Will Join "a League" or "Association of Nations"—Favors Modification of the Versailles Pact With Explicit Reservations.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 12 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding sprang a big surprise in his first address to Congress. He did not turn his back altogether on either the Versailles Treaty or League of Nations. He came out flatly for amendment and modification of the Versailles pact. He urged its acceptance with "explicit reservations and modifications." He rejected the Covenant of the "existing League" but pointed out the basis upon which America would enter "a league" or "an association of nations."

If the European Governments will separate the League from the Versailles Treaty, that is, if they will change the character of the League so that a member of it will not be compelled to enforce the provisions of the treaty itself, America will join. This is precisely the view urged by Herbert Hoover and outlined in these despatches a few weeks ago.

Just before the President read his address to Congress the Republicans of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were assembled at the White House. As they filed out, Messrs. Borah, Johnson, Brandegee, Moses, McCormick and others of the so-called "irreconcilable" group expressed themselves as delighted with the message.

That means harmony between the legislative and executive branches of the Government and a compromise at last between the extreme viewpoint held by the Wilson people and the "bitter-enders" idea, which was to scrap the whole League and the whole treaty.

Mr. Harding has reverted to his campaign pledge—he will make use of existing machinery and will not endeavor to rebuild on entirely fresh foundations. He will try to make the Allies see that the highest aims of civilization—a permanent peace—can be better attained by separating the League from the enforcement of any treaty, so that when treaties themselves cause disputes the League can be a sort of super-tribunal to which an appeal can be made and an impartial judgment rendered. The most significant utterance in the entire message is the following:

CONGRESS BREAKS RECORD FOR BILLS; 2,504 INTRODUCED

Average 6 to a Member—1,000 Cities Each Want a German Cannon.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Early House filing clerks were still at work to-day to catalogue 2,504 bills introduced yesterday by the 435 members. It was a record breaking first day flood of new measures, about six to a member.

In the lot were close to a thousand bills allotting cannons captured by Americans during the war to towns and cities in all sections of the country.

PACKERS AGREE TO TERMS OF U. S.

Swift and Armour Stockyards and Lines to Be Sold Within Year.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A new plan under which Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. are to divest themselves of their interests in stockyards and stockyard terminal railroads was agreed to to-day by the Department of Justice and immediately approved by Justice Stanford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The defendants are to sell their stock through trustees named by the court, the purchasers to be in no way connected with the defendants.

In the event that any of the stock remains unsold at the end of the year the defendants may obtain an extension of time to dispose of the stock at a fair and reasonable price.

"There can be no prosperity for the fundamental purposes sought to be achieved by any such association so long as it is the organ of any particular treaty, or committed to the attainment of the special aims of any nation or group of nations."

But Mr. Harding does not propose scrapping all the machinery of a treaty which has the signature of forty nations. Instead he says:

"It would be idle to declare for separate treaties of peace with the central powers on the assumption that these alone would be adequate. Because the situation is so involved that our peace engagements cannot ignore the old world relationship and the settlements already effected, nor is it desirable to do so in preserving our own rights and contracting future relationships."

"The wiser course would seem to be the acceptance of the confirmation of our rights and interests as already provided and to engage under the existing treaty, assuming of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests."

But Mr. Harding sprang some surprises too in handling domestic affairs. He fearlessly expressed himself on many subjects which it was thought were too delicate even to mention. He told the Congress to stop haggling about whether it was wise to revise the tariff or the tax laws (first). He told the Congress to do both and get the job done.

He recognized the idea that "we cannot sell unless we buy," but insisted that a protective tariff was necessary in order to give American industries the "capacity to sell." He promised that he would not permit greed or selfishness or any other abuse in making up the protective tariff laws.

He gave his views on Government